subscribers in Cincinnati, Covington and

surrounding cities and towns, at

#### AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATER CORNER SIXTH PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain

Third night of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS and

MR. PETER RICHINGS. MISS RICHINGS will sing three Ballads: "Merry, derry Sumnine," "Ray of Hope," "Autumn staves," and the great "Morseillaise," WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, pril 75 and 26, will be presented Anna Cora Mow-it's great American Comedy of

FASHION;

OR, THE ARBYOGRACY OF NEW YORK.

dam Trueman, Mr. P. Richings; Gertrude, Miss Richings; Jolimaitre, Mr. Read, Colonel Howard, Mr. Hali, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Hann; Snobron, Mr. John Elister; Millinette, Mrs. Elistey; Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Evertit: Prudemoe, Mrs. Gilbert; Seraphins Tiffany, Miss Waite. To conclude with the great song of liberty, "The

BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. In active preparation a magnificent and gorgeo

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. - John Bares, Proprietor and Manager; W. S. Igwin, Treacurer; C. T. Shiyu, Stage Manager. Second night of a short engagement of the inim-GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS BAVEL,

vious to their departure for Europe, with their THIS EVENING. April 25, will be presented for the first time the most amusing pantomime (in which fabriel Ravel will sustain the great original part of Glown), entitled the MAGIC TRUMPET.

SLAGIC TRUMPET.

Glown, Gabriel Ravel; Casander, Julien Martinetti
Hariequin, Mous. Tophoff; Romeo, Mous. A. Lah
man; Escreter, Mons. Ignaclo; Columbins, Mile
Desira. First night of the heautiful ballet divertissemen LE DIABLE A QUATRE.

Miss Frances as Mazourka; François as Mazourki Velva, Melle, Desire; Yvan, M. Tophoff, Count Pe linski, M. Paul Brilliant; Countess, L. Tolsdo Minstrel, C. Lehman. First night of the grand evolutions on the "Cord Tendue," by Young America, Andrew Lehman Mile, Chiarini and the Martinetti Brothers,

#### MAY-DAY FESTIVAL!

THE PUPILS OF THE

HIGH & INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE Music Teachers of those Schools, assisted by a full orchestra under PROF. CHAS. BARUS, will

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

For the Benefit of the Public Library, AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, Tuesday Evening, May 1.

no Doors open at 6% P. M.; Concert to comme

## I. O. O. F.

BALL AND FESTIVAL -0F-Losantiville Lodge 336, I. O. O. P.,

WILL BE HELD AT MELODEON HALL, APRIL 26, 1860 TICKETS \$2, SUPPER INCLUDED. [api7-e-cod]

MUSICAL.

STRINGS: STRINGS: JUST RECRIVED, A CHOICE LOT OF Guitar and Violin Strings. The quality of these Strings has been floroughly tested by experienced Guitariats and Violinists, and pro-JOHN CHURCH, JR., No. 66 West Fourth-street.

COLD MEDAL PIANOS—THE BEST IN

MAMERICA.—Steck & Grupo's (of
New York) powerful toned double
grand-action Concert Pianoe, pronounced by Listz, Thalberg and other
yeak artists the best in existence. Other dealer in
the string Hower and Medalons timed and repaired
theroughly. Planos to let at from \$5 to \$15 per quarter. Musical instruments selling at half-prices. Do
not buy or ront a Plano until you have called and exmined the above.
BEITTING & BRO. Sole Agents. above. BRITTING & BRO., Sole Agents, Plano Dealers and Makers. No. 227 W. Fifth-street, near Plum

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MOKE-CONSUMING COAL COOKING STOVE HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY COMPETING STOVE EVER INVENTED: SIX SIZES: PATENTED DECEMBER 7, 1858. For sale by the Inventors and Manufacturers,

ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO., NOVELTY IRON FOUNDERY, No. 333 Fourth-Street, Cin.

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and twelve dezen—a beautiful Lithograph Showcard accompanying each package,

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FINE AND PLAIN CANDIES. NO. 40 MAIN-STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

# Cincinnati Daily

WEW ADVERTISEMENTS, NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, WHW ADVERTISES

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1860.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TRAINS DEPART. LITTLE MIANI-I, minutes faster than City time,]
6 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation,
4 P. M. Xenis Accommodation, 6 P. M.
UNCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DALYON-IT minutes
faster than City time, 16 A. M., 10110 A. M., 2:30
P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, S. A.

M. and 3:50 P. M.
Onto And Mississippi - [12 minutes slower than
City time,] 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.
Tholanapolis and Cincinnati-112 minutes slower

than City time, 5.40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI—(7 minutes faster than City time,) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON—(City time,) 6:50 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

TRAINS ABRIVE. LITTLE MIANI-3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI-9:55 A. M., 12:28 P. M.
and 9:50 P. M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON-7:45 A. M. 10:40 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-10:15 A. M., 4 P. M. and 11:45 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI-10:48 A. M. and 6:52 P. M. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON-11 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

VARIETIES.

Agreeable work for an artist—Drawing funds from the bank.

Punch tells us how to make money, thus: Get a situation in the Mint.

The city debt of Hartford, Connecticut, is \$1,100,000—a snug sum for a small place.

To speak harshly to a person of sensibility, is like striking a harpsichord with your fists. Colonel William Mure, the well-known writer upon Greece and Greek literature and history, died last month.

Bombay Hook Island, containing about six thousand acres, was sold by the Sheriff, at Smyrna, Del., last week, for \$22,000. It is one of the worst of errors to suppos that there is another path of safety beside

Miss Lizzie Pettit, of Charlottesville, Va. is to make her debut in New York, as a dramatic reader, next week. Joseph Lane, a farmer, while plowing, near Carlinville, Illinois, on Monday, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The pork-packing business is to be intro-duced at New Bedford, Mass. Whale and hogs should go together very well.

J. C. Terrell, for the murder of Ananias Graham, his grandfather, was hung at Ben-nettsville, S. C., on Friday last.

A portion of the Female College at Spartansburg, S. C., with fourteen planes, was burnt a few days ago.

A Frenchman, intending to complement a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said—"She is one mutton as is small." Senator Seward's barn and carriage-house, in Auburn, N. Y., was burnt, with two horses, a few nights since.

A young woman living in Alstead, N. H., weighs over seven hundred pounds, and re-quires twenty yards of calico for a dress. Benjamin Thacher, of West Dennis, Mass., ied of lockjaw a few days since in that

An Opposition meeting in Crittenden County, Arkansas, has nominated Sam. Houston for the Presidency.

A child about four years old, belonging to a family at Utica, N. Y., was fatally injured by swallowing oil of vitriol on Sunday.

Mr. Sala says that if "a man has strong lungs, and continues hawling day after day that he is a genius, the public will at last believe him."

The scamps who stole the safe from the car, belonging to Adams & Co., may comfort themselves with the fact that just beside it was one which had \$139,000.

Absorbing and Destroying Toll.—A New York paper, speaking of the testimony taken in the matter of limiting the hours of labor

An attempt was recently made by two negro slaves, in Anne Arundel County, Md., to poison Samuel Purdy and family, by putting ground ivy in the coffee-pot.

The dress of Mrs. Fasset, of Winchester, N. H., caught fire from a stove, on Monday, and her body was so badly burned that she died the following morning.

The wise Lockman, on his death bed, or-dered his son to approach, and said: "When thou feelest a disposition to sin, seek for a place where God can not see thee."

A confidence man, a pretended speculator in hay, lately victimized a hotel-keeper and speculator, at Chicago, Ill., to the tune of

The proposed reduction in the duties on ugar, coffee and coops in France, will, it is alculated, diminish the custom receipts by 53,000,000f.

The mercury went as high as 86° in the shade at Rome, in Georgia, a few days ago. In portions of Middle Georgia it was up to 90°

The French Vice Consul at Sierra Leone, some time back, gave information of the death there of Mr. Marion de Bresillac, the Bishop, and of four priests, of fever.

"Well, really," said a soldier, whose hand as shot off at Cerro Gordo, "those yellow texteans have an off-hand way of doing

things.

The tide of travel is setting out strongly for Europe. Three steamers left New York on Saturday, carrying 567 passengers and \$655,000 in specie.

Joseph S. Canady, a young mechanic, in Wilmington, N. C., recently struck himself by accident with a dagger on the breast, and fell dead almost instantly. "If I had strength enough left to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," were the last words of the cele-brated Wm. Hunter.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris occupied a part of its last sitting in discussing the question whether there still remained any bears in the County of Michigan, United States

INVESTIGATION NECESBARY IN CASES OF INVESTIGATION NECESSARY IN CASES OF CHARITY.—As an instance of the necessity of investigating cases where relief is asked for the Rev. Mr. Blunt, at a meeting held in London, recently, said: "Not long ago, a woman had taken him in with a pitcons story that her husband had not had a day's work for six months. It was true, for he was a night watchman."

FAYEHR AND SON SENTENCED FOR MAN-SLAUGHTER.—W. W. Phillips and his son, James Phillips, who killed C. R. Ayres, at Receartown, in Fauquier County, Va., on the 11th of November, 1859, have been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

PLEASANT SPORT.—Four hundred and fifty sea-fowl were captured a day or two since, at Westport Point, near New Bedford, Mass., seven-eights of them white-wings. They were very fat and weighted about one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds. There were forty boats out, and the sport was very exeiting.

How Uncle Sam is Defrauded of his Land. The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, in speaking of the Homestead Bill, now before the Senate. gives the following illustration of the man-

ner in which Government lands are disposed of:

Let me give you one instance how land frauds can be and are practiced. Congress gave a quarter section (160 acres) to each soldier or volunteer who actually served in the war of 1812, the proof of service being his name upon the pay roll of the army or the volunteer corps actually in service. A bill was subsequently introduced and passed, authorizing verbal testimony of service, as it was assured there were a few, a very few, hard cases where parties had served, but whose names could not be found on the rolls. Eight thousand mentregulars and volunteers) were at the battle of Plattsburg when Sir George Prevost and the British were repulsed in September 1814, all the real survivors of which, whose names were on the rolls, of course, obtained their 160 acres each, but under the law authorizing oral testimony, the Land office has actually issued teenty-seen thousand land warrants to the survivors, under the law authorizing oral testimony, the Land office has actually issued treentyseven thousand land warrants to the survivora, every man and mother's son of whom have proved in the most satisfactory and conclusive manner that he was at this battle! Twenty-seven thousand survivors of eight thousand men after an interval of more than forty years! This fact has been stated to me personally by the present Secretary of the Interior, and you will see it officially stated on the floor of the Senate whenever the debate on the Homestead Bill comes up. The proofs in all these cases were so complete and regular that there was no setting them aside, and though in the aggregate they were amonstrous lie, yet they could not be rejected individually. Now, if such things can be and are done under the very nose as it were of the Government, in near and thickly settled States like Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, etc., what chance is there to detect frauds out in the distant and unsettled territories of the Western States, or to prove that John Nokes mades and heads it. radus out in the distant and unsettled territories of the Western States, or to prove that John Nokes, under one hundred different names, is not an actual settler, on as many quarter sections, not one of which perhaps five white men besides the surveyors have never set their foot on?

Robbery as a Fine Art-The Most Adroit

Theft on Record.
One evening, as Marie Antoinette sat qui-One evening, as Marie Antoinette sat quietly at her loge at the Theater, the wife of a wealthy tradesman of Paris, sitting nearly vis-a-vis to the Queen, made great parade of her toilet, and seemed peculiarly desirous of attracting attention to a pair of splendid bracelets, gleaming with the chaste contrast of emeraids and diamonds. She was not without success. A gentleman of elegant mien and graceful manner presented himself at the door of her loge; he delivered a message from the Queen. Her Majesty had remarked the singular beauty of the bracelets, and wished to inspect one of them more marked the singular beauty of the bracelets, and wished to inspect one of them more closely. What could be more gratifying? In the seventh heaven of delighted vanity, the tradesman's wife unclasped the bracelet and gave it to the gentleman, who bowed himself out and left her—as you have doubtless divined he would—abundant leisure to learn of her loss.

Early the next morning, however, an officer from the department of police called at

Early the next morning, however, an officer from the department of police called at this lady's house. The night before, a thief had been arrested leaving the theater, and on his person were found many valuables, among others, a splendid bracelet. Being penitent, he had told, to the best of his recollection, to whom the articles belonged, and the lady called upon was indicated as the owner of the bracelet. If Madame possessed the mate to this singular bracelet, it was only necessary to intrust it to the officer, and if it was found to compare properly with the other, both would be immediately sent home, and Madame would have only a trifling fee to pay. The bracelet was given willingly, and, with the stiff courtesy inseparable from official dignity, the offices took his feave, and at the next cafe joined his fellow, the gentleman of elegant mien and graceful manner. The bracelets were not found to compare properly, and were not returned. properly, and were not returned.

Absorbing and Destroying Toil .- A New York paper, speaking of the testimony taken in the matter of limiting the hours of labor of women and children in bleaching and dyeing works, says one child stated that at times, when they were filling heavy orders, he had frequently not been in bed more than sixteen or eighteen hours a week. Another, eleven years of age, testified that he began work at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and worked until eight o'clock Monday night; then started again on Tuesday morning, and worked till twelve o'clock at night; and did this for two or three months without stopping. The foreman stated that the thermometer in the rooms often stood at one hundred and thirty degrees, and in this atmosphere the boys and girls often worked sixteen, seventeen and eighteen hours per day. A foreman of another establishment stated that for three days of the week, during the summer, the girls worked twenty hours per day, and that their ages averaged from ten to eighteen years. The bill to limit the hours of work passed with a large majority.

A SOUTHERN POSTMASTER MURDERED AND ROBBED.—The Postmaster at Hollow Square Postoffice, in Alabama, was recently robbed and murdered. An exchange says:—He took and murdered. An exchange says:—He took his meals about a mile from the postoffice, and was returning from his supper, when, it is supposed, he was met and followed into the office, and there knocked in the head with an ax; then robbed of all his money. The letters were then all broken open, and a great deal of money taken from them. He was then dragged about three-quarters of a mile, with the intention of putting him in an old well, but the murderer fied before he accomplished this. Before he left, to make sure of his victim, he shot him through the head. The postmaster was a very inoffensive man, and was very much liked, but was murdered in cold blood, merely for his money.

Increase of Emigration from Ireland,—
The London Times, of late date, has an article devoted to the Irish emigration, from which it appears that the eanies which for the last four years have suspended emigration, have no longer that effect, but that there is a regular flight of emigrants from the western part of Ireland. Three hundred passengers were embarked from Queenstown, on the Edinbury, for New York. A large number on the Anglo-Sazon, for Portland. Two hundred passed through Silgo for Liverpool, and many more were going by Galway. The great majority of them was from Belmullet, in the County of Mayo. A considerable number also belonged to the county of Silgo. The tide of emigration (says a local paper) has set in ir right good earnest from the western province. INCREASE OF EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND province.

Hemoed's Opisios of Bayand Taylon. In Humbold's private letters, recently published, in speaking of the amiable Bayard Taylor, who visited him, and made a eulogistic lecture on him, Humbold's satirically remarked to a certain American gentleman: "Your countryman, Taylor, has traveled farther and seen less than any man of my acquaintance." And in these private letters he even attacks a New York editor (John Bigelow) who sends him a copy of his (the editor's) Life of Fremont,

CHARLESTON PRECAUTIONS.—The Charleston
Evening News says the hotels will not use a
bedstead during the sitting of the Convention, but will put up cots instead, thereby
preventing the delegates from sleeping double,
and private conversations being divulged, as
in the case of Botts and Tyler.

A RELIGIOUS MONOMANIAG STARVES HERSULF TO DEATH,—Mrs. Jane Gamble, a widow,
of Eatonton, Ga., under the influence of religious monomania, starved herself to death,
recently, having died a few days since, after
subsisting twenty days without a particle of
food.

The Fictitious Appointment---Three Gen-tlemen Desirous of a Private Interview

with the Same Lady.

Brooklyn, New York, is something of a dull place, but there are a few practical jokers living there, without whom, life in the City of Churches would be a very esd affair. One of these, B— by name, in all kinds of speculation, and who, having made quite a fortune by his shrewdness, has nothing to do in particular, lately conceived that it would be an excellent idea to "sell" a few people, and afford some amusement to their friends. Accordingly, he secured the services of a young lady, and had three letters written on giltedged paper, inviting three gentlemen each to meet Miss S—, singly and alone, at three of clock, on Thursday afternoon, at the corner of Clinton and Joralemon-street. The invited were two prominent ex-office holders, and the editor of a Brooklyn paper, who is noted for both gallantry and good looks. The writer was, of course, a myth. At half-past one o'clock, on the afternoon named, about a dozen persons, who had been let into the secret, might have been seen entering an unoccounted bouse as the processors. with the Same Lady. cret, might have been seen entering an unoc-cupied house on the precise corner where the meeting was to take place. In a few mo-ments they observed the editor wending his ments they observed the editor wending his way along, and at last had the satisfaction of seeing him stop on the corner and look at his watch. In a moment, along came one of the officials. The editor rushed into an area and

officials. The editor rushed into an area and hid himself, venturing to give an occasional glance at his adversary.

At last the third party came along, full of At last the third party came along, full of pomposity. Observing the other at a distance, just as he was himself discovered, both jumped behind a couple of tree boxes, which gave the editor a chance to emerge from his hiding place. Finally, the trio could no longer avoid a meeting, and the usual courtesies were exchanged, the parties in the house hugely enjoying the rich treat of seeing these "soid." Each gentleman trying to get the other out of the way, is order that the "woman" might be seen in comparative privacy. For two hours the three "bobbed around," every few minutes meeting on some corner in the neighborhood. The jokers then left the house one by one, shaking hands with the party, which made the editor say that "he'd be ———if he ever met so many friends, all in a heap, during his life." It was six o'clock before those who enjoyed the treat departed, and one of the officials at that time still held on to a lamp-post, waiting for that "confounded woman."

Anti-Slavery Fanaticism in Massachusetts—A Slave Girl Stolen. Recently, the ship Sylvia, Captain Swasey, wrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, the captain having with him a girt, ten or twelve years of age, a native of the Islands, and as described, says the Mercury, "a perfect Congo negro." The Captain went to the Parker House to stay until he should leave town, taking the girl with him. Some of the colored people saw the girl, and supposing from her looks that she was a slave, and that Captain Sweater was her weeter. posing from her looks that she was a slave, and that Captain Swasey was her master, they determined to keep a lookout, and prevent her return to slavery. The result was, that when Captain Swasey went to the depot with his sister, who was to set out for their home in Newport, R. I., intending to take the girl with her, a crowd of excited negroes gathered around, and a number of females pounced upon the girl, and succeeded in obtaining possession of her, despite the efforts of Captain Swasey and his sister.

Expense of Interment Now-A-Days,—
Through the influence of fashion, the expenses of burying the dead have become so heavy that they can hardly be borne even by the middling classes of society. We err in this respect. We do it for the sake of honoring the remains of the respected and beloved dead. We purchase an expensive mahogany or rozewood coffin. How unnecessary for the few hours it stands in the parlor of the deceased! In its procession through the city, it is concealed in the hearse, and is soon covered by the dust. Why is all this expense? Does it honor or gratify the dead? Does it satisfy the living? Would not its expense be better employed in paying the debts of the deceased, or in making the survivors comfortable? Is it honest, for the sake of a pageantry of a moment, to cheat some honest creditor out of his dues? Is it just to waste money in so useless a ceremony, when the food, and the clothing, and the shelter of survivors have to be neglected? vivors have to be neglected?

The Late Commander of the K. G. C.'s.—
The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, in a biography of Gen. George W. L. Bickley, "Commander-in-Chief of the K. G. C. Legion," states that he is a native of Washington County, Va., whence he went with his parents to Petersburg. Becoming involved in a difficulty, in which he wounded his opponent, he fled to Richmond, where he acted as a "passer" in a rolling-mill. He was afterward a cadet at West Point, but before graduating turned his attention to the study of medicine, the practice of which he pursued in South-western Virginia. He has been a professor in a college and an editor. THE LATE COMMANDER OF THE K. G. C.'s. ege and an editor.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A WOMAN PROM THE INDIANS.—Mrs. John Page, as we have mentioned, was some time since carried away from her home in Arizona by the Apache Indians, who, being closely pursued by the whites, rather than surrender their prisoner, whites, rather than surrender their prisoner, lanced her in several places and left her for dead. At the same time the poor woman was suffering severely with fever and ague. Notwithstanding her disease and injuries, however, she managed to creep away from the place she had been left, bound up her wounds, and managed to sustain life by roots until she arrived at a white settlement.

LAUGHING AND CRYING BENEFICIAL TO CHILDREN.—The New York News asserts that "laughing and crying are very beneficial to children. A child that spends one day without the que or the other cannot be healthy. At any rate, their indulgence in these practices strengthens and toughens the organs most necessary to be strengthened; to guard them against the fatal influences of scarlet fever." If crying only were requisite to the If crying only were requisite to the health of children, they would never be ill.

A WOMAN SUBSISTS FORTY-TWO DAYS WITH-A Woman Subsists Foury-two Days With-out Food.—A remarkable case occurred re-cently at Monroe, Michigan, in which a Miss Martha Gale died after being without food (excepting during two or three days, and then but very little, and that soon rejected), 42 days. During that time she did not even take as much as a drink of cold water for days together. During her protracted illness there have been many and various conjec-tures as to the cause of her peculiar symp-toms.

ANOTHER OVERSEER MURDERED BY SLAVES. In Sunflower County, Mississippi, two negroes belonging to R. W. Randle, living on a plantation of their master, wilfully murdered their overseer, H. W. Bell, and so effectually concealed the act that it was not discovered until the perpetrators, goaded by guilty conscience, made confession a few days ago.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—The New York
Evening Post asks:—Does not the true intent
and meaning of that constitutional provision,
which requires "persons held to labor or
owing service" to be delivered up, make it
the duty of the authorities at Washington to
contact those facility members of Contract capture those fugitive members of Congress who have run away to attend the Charleston

Description of the London Times Office-Particulars of the Mechanical Depart-

COVENDATION NEVER

ments. The London correspondent of the New York Herald has recently paid a visit to the London Times office, and writes a long letter thereabout, from which we extract:

York Herald has recently paid a visit to the London Times office, and writes a long letter thereabout, from which we extract:

Striking towards the Thames from off Ludgate Hill, in the vicinity of Blackfriar's Bridge, I threaded half a dozen narrow streets, and when near the river and satisfied that I had lost my way, I came upon a little triangular space, from one side of which rose a dingy-looking brick building, over the door of which was a little sign, "The Times office," and underneath, the arms of England. It was a perfect solltude, within three minutes walk of one of the great arteries of London. Upon entering, I was shown into a small room, called "the finishing room." Here, upon presenting my card, I was introduced to a very gentlemanly man, who informed me that he had been connected with the paper for more than forty years, and who offered to show me over the establishment. In his room the forms are all made up, the galleys being brought down from the composing-room, and the one adjoining, for the purpose. Here alone were the galleys of matter and advertisements left over, of the latter of which my guide informed me there were often eixty or seventy columns, for which space cannot be found even in the immense double-sheet which is daily published.

The day before, two thousand advertisements aware taken in at the office, which is alongside of this "finishing room," and which is devoted exclusively to the reception of advertisements—and about fifteen hundred different ones go into the paper daily, making up from eight to ten pages of the sixteen printed. About six columns of these daily are advertisements of servants wanting places. These are charged eighteen pence each, and are limited to three lines, many of them being re-written after coming to the office, and male to conform to the prescribed form. No difference in price is made on account of any additional number of insertions. From here, we went into an adjoining room, where the "day compositors" were at work upon the second edition of the paper,

THE POUNDERY. From the composing room we went into the foundery. The morning edition of the Times varies from sixty to seventy thousand copies, and, in order to save the time in printing, and the expense of setting up an extra form, a duplicate of the original form is made here to be worked morn one roses while the a duplicate of the original form is made here to be worked upon one press, while the original itself is on the other. This is effected in the following manner:—The form being brought down here, a pulp of papier mache, prepared by some secret process, is spread on it, and beaten into it with a large heavy brush. This process and the hardening of the mould occupies but a minute and a half, and when it is taken off the form it, of course, presents a perfect for simile of the a half, and when it is taken off the form it, of course, presents a perfect fac simile of the form itself. It is then placed in a sort of a press, and while yet pliable is shaped in the circular form which it is necessary the forms should have to accommodate themselves to the cylinder presses, and then the molten type metal is poured in, and in two minutes more it is cooled, and, being taken out of the mould, the imperfections which have occurred in the casting are rectified, and in halt an hour this form is ready for the press. It would require the work of seventy men seven hours to effect the same purpose as this little piece of work—which is done in seven hours to effect the same purpose as this little piece of work—which is done in

THE PRESS BOOM. From this we went up into the press room, where by this time the evening edition was being worked off upon two of Applegarth's eight-cylinder vertical presses. This is certainly one of the most beautiful pieces of machinery I ever saw. Four pages of the circular forms are served on the application. circular forms are screwed on to an upright cylinder, which forms the center of the huge machine, which, in all its parts, is about thirty feet in diameter. Then ranged around a platform above are eight pairs of feeding rollers, which take-the sheet, and, conveying it to the cylinder, pass it round it, and then by means of rollers and tapes pass it back directly under the feeding rollers, where it entered, and where the flyboy sits to take it off. In this way eight sheets are turned off from the press each second and a half, amounting to twelve thousand five hundred an hour—the two presses in the morning, in circular forms are screwed on to an upright ing to twelve thousand five hundred an hour—the two presses in the morning, in two hours, printing fifty thousand sheets. These presses have been in operation since 1848, and have never been out of order but once, when a Prussian officer, who was examining one of them a little too minutely, had the cape of his cloak caught in the main cylinder, and would himself have followed it had he not retained sufficient presence of mind to unclasp his outer garments, which he must have done with lightning-like quickness.

These machines cost £3,000 each, and are superintended by the brother of the inventor. Each one require sixteen men to feed and

fly it.

In the adjoining room are two of Hoe's ten cylinder presses. These were built in Manchester, and one has been in use for two or three years, and the other has just been completed. These are used for printing the advertising pages, which go on at seven o'clock in the evening, and the first side of the news, in the evening, and the first side of the news, which commences at two in the morning. These machines cost £6,000 each. They throw off each 16,400 impressions an hour, and have been made to print 20,000; but they complain of them that they had them manufactured with the understanding that they would print 35,000 an hour, but that they found, when they struck off over 17,000, some of the more delicate parties of the mechanisms was lighted. they struck off over 17,000, some of the more delicate portions of the machinery were liable to breakage. Notwithstanding this, however, it seems they had another machine built at double the cost of their Applegarth machines, and thus John Bull pays homage to the inventive genius of Young America. It was in the office of the London Times that in November, 1814, the first steam press, a two cylinder machine, was put up, and by hard work they managed to make it theow off twelve hundred impressions an hour. What a change in the facilities for multiplying impressions between that time and this. pressions between that time and this.

THE PUBLISHING ROOM. The edition of the Times is all sold to newsman, and the proprietors have nothing to do with furnishing subscribers with the paper. No mailing is lone at the office, neither are with farmining successive with the paper. No mailling is done at the office, neither are the manes of subscribers taken there. Should a person in America send a draft or the money to the Condon Times office for a year's subscription, the order would be immediately handed over to a newsman. The principal one of these in London is a man named Smith, who takes daily from the Times office twenty-four wagon loads—about twenty-gight thousand papers a day. He gets sixteen thousand of these at half-past five in the morning, to send off to his agents and subscribers all over England by the first train. About nineteen thousand only of the edition of the Times is circulated in London. Besider Smith there are about one hundred and fifty newsmen if London who purchase and circulate the Times, and the town publication is usually delivered about seven o'clock in the publishing room—each newsman taking his turn to be served first an alphabetical list being made out, and A served first one

PRICE ONE CENT.

morning. B the next, and so on to the end of the list. The newsmen pay three pence each for the papers and sell them for four pence. The newsmen order their papers the day beforehand, and no more are printed than they call for. The publishing office presents a very lively scene. The most spacious portion of it is in front of the counter, and here are two or three hundred boys waiting for papers. They are counted from behind by a young man who counts three hundred papers a minute, and the boys fold them on the tables in front.

INCOME AND EMPLOYES. The receipts for advertisements are about £250,000, or a million and a quarter of dollars annually, and the receipts for the paper about the same. The receipts for the sale of the paper, being cancelled by the actual cost of the raw material, of course amount to nothing and there is an express of sport £100. the raw material, of course amount to no-thing, and there is an expense of about £100,-000 a year required to carry on the estab-lishment, leaving therefore a profit of £150,-000, or seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars per amaum. Three hundred and fifty men are employed in the various depart-ments, from the editor down to the fly-boy. Twenty of these are Parliamentary reporters, engaged in reporting the debates. These each take notes fifteen minutes at a time, and then retire to a room in the rear of the re-porters gallery to write them out, and four cats are kept constantly running during the time of session between the London Times office and the houses of Parliament, to bring the copy which these indefatigable workers furnish.

Prevalence of Infanticide in China.

Much has been said of infanticide in China, but it appears to be exaggerated. Children are generally worth something, parents might sell them, or at any rate could take them to the foundling hospital, of which there is generally wor in every city; but during the famine alluded to, there were doubtless many mothers who were unable to supply the natural nourishment to their offspring, and the infants died, or perhaps were put an end to. It struck me at the time that many infants must be destroyed, and I went to the small tower, not far from Shanghai, into which the bodies of children are cast. The tower covers a well, and stands about twenty-four feet high; at the upper part are two small arched windows, through which the children are thrown. On climbing up to look down through the windows, I was horrified to find, that not only was the well full, but the tower piled to the ten with bedies!

through the windows, I was horrified to find, that not only was the weil full, but the tower piled to the top with bodies!

The keen frosty weather prevented putrefaction giving earlier notice of the dead pile there accumulated. The infants were wrapped in mats or old clothes; but there was nothing to lead to the belief that they were thrown there alive, or that they had been killed; and without better, evidence than exists, the Chinese at Shanghai should have the benefit of the doubt, and we may believe that most of the children died anatural death, and were deposited in this recognized receptacle for their corpses, to save the expense of a regular burial. At the foot of the tower remains of smell fires were visible, showing that offsprings had been made to "joss, through that most glaring of cheats, paper syce. The strongest evidence against the tower is its proximity to a Budhist nunnery; these are often most disreputable places. There was one at Foochow, in which the nuns behaved so grossly that they were put to death; and the funds of the munnery confiscated to the Government.—Twelve Years in China.

Editorial Dissensions—A Peculiar Literary Journal. Of the New York Saturday Press the New York correspondent of the Charleston

Courier writes as follows: Courier writes as follows:

We have a sharp and lively weekly newspaper here, called the Saturday Press. Its editorial gallery combines some queer features. There are Yankees and Southerners in it; descendants of the Quakers and of those who burned the Quakers mad poets and moral philosophers. It is the most original paper I ever read, and has some very capital things in its columns occasionally. The originator and present proprietor is from Boston, a Mr. H. W. Clapp, jr. He has made more reputation than money out of it so far. One partner having sunk what he put in, retired. Clapp now offers thirty shares for sale at two thousand dollars. It is a pity such a paper should need tunds. It ought to be pub-

paper should need tunds. It ought to be published in Fairy Land.

The contributors and editors of the Press The contributors and editors of the Press usually get along very well. But if they were angels, which they are not, they would have to clash and cry out once in a while. When Miss Bateman appeared as "Evangeline" at the Winter Garden, the Fenel-leonitist, who does the drama in the most Frenchy style, was down on the young lady most ferociously. The editor was a friend of the family, and he wouldn't stand it. Mr. Fenelleonitist received his walking papers. Then "Bohemia" was made to howl. This affair continued while the young lady from Acadia sojourned among us. Upon her departure the savage dramatic butcher was taken back to the bosom of his fellow-laborers, and I hear this afternoon (Saturday), the Bohemian's holiday, that all the tribe are in happy council, eating a good dinner, drinking old bourbon, and drawing it anything but mild.

Characteristic Anecdote of Senator Wade. Senator Wade inaugurated the abourd prac-ice of setting up Northern back-bone. A thort time after taking his place in the Senate short time after taking his place in the Senate he was grossly attacked by a Senator from a slave State. Wade retorted in his peculiar style. The next day a gentleman called on the Senator from Ohio and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgement of the code.

"I am here" he respected this a day.

the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben. Wade. As a Senator, I am opposed to duelling. As Ben. Wade I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Year somewhat embarrassed, continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday as I have some respect for the Chamber. I now take this opportunity to say what I then thought, and you will, if you please repeat it. Your friend is a foul-mouthed old black-guard."

"Cartainly Senator Wade, you downt wish "Cartainly Senator Wade, you downt wish

Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish "Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"
"Most undoubtedly I do, and will tell you for your own behefit, this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked for either retraction, explanation, or a fight." This proved to be to be true. No further notice was taken of the affair. But since then Senator Wade has been treated with distinguished consideration.

Hissanian libra of a Hatr Nesso.—At a recent negro celebration, an Irishman stood listening to the colored speaker who was expatiating upon government and freedom, and as the orator came to a period from the highest poetical hights, the Irishman said:

"Bedad, he spaks well for a nager!"

"Dont you know," said one, "that he isn't, a negro; he is only a half negro."

"Only a half nager is he? Will if a half nager can talk in that style," in thinking a whole nager might beat the prophet Jercemiah!"

RATES OF ADVERTISING TERMS CASEL

RESULT BEGIND & CO.

THE DAILY PRESS | Xue resident and Prince of

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (again); Larger advertisements inserted at the following rates for square of ten lines or less: One insertion S 50 12 insertions... Each additional 25 IS do.... 6 insertions..... 1 75 24 do.....

In all its branches done with neatness and dispatch BUSINESS CARDS

JOB PRINTING

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINE!

\* PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 77 W. FOURTH-STREET, PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE Wilson Swring Machine, with important improvements, and to meet the demand for a good, low priest Family Machine, have introduced good, low priest Family Machine, have introduced analysing the same stitch, though not so highly finished, at WIFITY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the Machine, the beauty and strength of stitch, being allaks on some since, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge, on the under side, the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, has rendered this the most successful and popular Family Sewing Machine now made. made.
At our various offices we sell at New York prices, and give instructions, free of charge, to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tock, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.
Send or call for a circular containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, etc.
jail-sy (WM. SUMNER & CO.

Sewing Silk Agency, 72 W. FOURTH-ST. CINCINNATI, ORIO, (UP STAIRS.)

SEWING, EMBROIDERIES, SAD-Twist, Needles and Spool Cotton. ALSO - Jouvet's one-dime Spool best THREE COED SILK, expressly for Sewing Machines. JOHN H. JOUVET, Agent. THOMAS JOUVET. 615-cm

GROVER & BAKER'S **NEW AND IMPROVED** \$50

SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES! THE BEST AND ONLY MACHINES IN

LOW PRICE OF \$50. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., 58 WEST FOURTH-STREET

The Gladiator GAS-BURNING, SMOKE-CONSUMING

COAL COOKING STOVE FOUR SIZES.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY CAMPBELL, ELLISON & CO.,

Warranted to give satisfaction "64

Nos. 19 & 21 East Second-st.

Something New. THE "EROVAPOR COOKING-STOVE." which ness nother wood nor cost, is now on exhibition and sale at the Sowing-machine Establishment of E. E. Huggins, No. 16 East Fourthstreet, where all are invited to call and examine it. The most striking peculiarity of this new arrangement consists in its not heating the apartinent where cooking or froning is done; at the same time the most intense heat is produced. No smoke, no dust or dirt arising from it, it can be used in support of the hone without tisconvenience. It is light and cheap. The flat-iron arrangement is very pect, and needs but to be seen by any housekeeper to cook and the cook of the cook o

County Rights for Sale. This arrangement is admirably adapted for the use of dentiets, where the most intonse heat is re-quired. Also for cabina-makers, for heating stur-kettles. Also for the heating of from for tailors and hatters use, and like purposes.

REMOVED. A. C. PARRY. Tin-plate and Sheet-iron Worker

Has removed to

81 RACE-STREET.

A GENT FOR STEWART'S AIR-TIGHT Summer and Winter Cooking-stove. Also agent for Carter's Filtering Hydrant, where it may be seen in operation H. CAMPBELL & CO.,

MANUPACTURERS OF BAR, SHEET and Boiler Iron, Plaw Slabs, Railrond Spikes, etc. Also, agents for the sale of Ironton Star Nalls. Wareroums, No. 19 East Second-street, Gueinnati BE All kinds Iron made to order. J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS

Manufactory, 39 Vine-street. PAPER HANGINGS! OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

No. 127 W. Fifth-street. TWENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER

GEORGE A. PETER,

LEENDERT BYL,

CLEANER OF SINKS AND VAULTS,

No. 59 Sixth street, between vine and Rack, is
the Medical College, Cinginant, which Persons who
may feavor bim with their patronage can rely on puncluality and low prices.

SUGARS. GOOD. FAIR AND CHOICE New Orleans Sugar; Resters Ornsled and Powdored Sugar; Refined White and Yellow Sugar. In Ingre and fur sale. AABON A. OOLITE, ABI. No. 319 and 321 Main-street. WILLIAM DINNEY ATTORNEY AT

CHOICE TEAS, GREEN AND BLACK Teas, pure and fresh, for sale in quantities to all, at AARON A COLTER 8, apple Nos. 319 and 321 Main-street.

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